TALK AT SARATOGA. CLEVELAND AND FLOWER BOTH CON-

FIDENT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO BE LARGELY ATTENDED-TAMMANY'S ATTITUDE.

SARATOGA, June 15 .- Mr. Flower and a few others of the advance guard have arrived here to make preparations for the Democratic State Convention, which convenes on Wednesday. From the reports they bring it is evident that the attendance will be as large as at any previous convention. This grows out of the belief that the course pursued here will in a large sense govern the action of the Chicago Convention on July 8.

Tammany Hall has engaged accommodations for 500 persons who are to arrive on Tuesday afternoon. The County Democracy will arrive about the same time with 400 representatives, who will leave New-York on a special train by the West Shore road. Irving Hall has secured rooms for about 150, and the Independent and James O'Brien Democrats will number at least 100. Altogether present to assist in selecting a Democratic candiabout 1,200 Democrats from New-York city will be pected from Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Rochesten, Troy and other cities. The outsiders come here to shout" for Cleveland or Flower. Apparently it is always deemed necessary by a Democratic candidate to have a large outside following present at a convention to impress the delegates with the fact that the people are demanding such candidates success. Not one-half these outsiders can get inside the Town Hall where the convention is to be held.

The only work of any consequence before the convention is that of selecting delegates to Chicago. Two candidates for the Court of Appeals bench are to be nominated, but the same course will be followed in that matter as at Utica, where Judge Andrews (Rep.) and Judge Rapallo (Dem.) were renominated. Presidential electors and a new State Committee are to be chosen, but there will be no contest on those matters. The Democrats send 72 delegates to Chicago-the same number that the Republicans sent to their convention. But the absence of the district method of choosing delegates and the recognition of the unit rule, leaves it in the power of the majority of the convention to determine how every delegate to Chicago shall vote, Hence, if any candidate can capture the majority of the convention, he can go to Chicago with the solid support of New-York State, and may, in the present unsettled state of the party, force himself upon the Democrats as their candidate for President. For that reason more interest attaches to the decision of this convention than to that of any other State. The convention itself only chooses for delegates-atlarge. The delegates of each Congressional District name two delegates, but those selections all have to be confirmed by the State Convention, as its credentials will alone be recognized at Chicago, under the established custom of the party. BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND FLOWER.

As to who will come out ahead here, there is no satisfactory means of determining. The race is apparently between Cleveland and Flower. Both sides are claiming a majority. The Flower men are confident. There is no doubt that they will control the convention, if the delegates chosen for Flower stick to him. But powerful influences have been set at work by the Governor to change the opinions of some of the delegates, which leaves the result in doubt. All depends upon the action of the delegates from New-York and Brooklyn. Each of the 128 Assembly Districts in the State sends three delegates, making 384 in all. The representation of New-York and Kings [Counties comprises 108 delegates, or nearly one-third of the 'entire convention.

The Brooklyn delegates have not announced any candidate as their choice. They comprise the wellknown "gang," and are owned by "Boss McLaughlin. "Jim" Dunne and "Billy " Dwyer, the two prize fighters, "Tom" Lowery, "Pat" Hayers and others equally notorious are among the delegates from that city. Senator Jacobs leads the gang." He has been displeased with Cleveland. ough the latter's friends assert that there is no reason for it as the Governor nominated Murtha for Immigration Commissioner to please Jacobs. But an agent went from Albany on Friday to consult with "Boss" McLaughlin and the news that he brought back has led " Boss" Manning to claim the Brooklyn delegation for Cleveland.

It is not improbable, however, that Brooklyn may conclude to present the name of General Slocum, which would capture the convention in case of a close contest.

There is likely to be a lively contest over the presertation of New-York City. In 1880, the year following the Tammany bolt of 1879, a truce was patched up at the well known "armconvention held here, when John Kelly and Hubert O. Thompson came in together. The representation of New-York was equally divided between Tammany and Irving Hall-Thompson then being at the head of the latter organization. But Garfield carried the State, whereupon "Boss" Manning said that nothing had been gained by placating Tammany. The next year, 1881, Tammany was unceremoniously kicked out-refused even a single delegate, although after the "condoning" of previous , ear ther, was no ground for such a course. The Democrats again lost the State, and Tammany clearly demonstrated that it represented the majority of the Democratic votes of New-York City by electing a number of its candidates on the general ticket. At the next convention Tammany was admitted on a basis that would still leave to the County Democra y the credit of being the regular organization. Tammany was allowed twenty-four votes in the convention, Irving Hall was given ten votes, while Thompson's organization under the name of the County Democracy was allowed thirty-eight votes. That division was again maintained in 1883. But as Tammany in both years proved that it had more votes at the polls than the County Democracy, its leaders are no longer willing to abide by that de-

Mr. Kelly has demanded that Tammany bave equal representation with the County Democracy. The resolution to that effect adopted by Tammany on Saturday night, and Mr. Kelly's outspoken words that he is no longer willing to accept the proffered terms of the Manning machine, have created consternation among Cleveland's friends. With the open hostility of Tammany, his candidacy is impossible. But the Governor has insulted Tammany over and over again, while Hubert O. Thompson's interests have been consulted in every appointment made by the Governor in New-York City. It is impossible, therefore, to tell what will be the result of Tammany's action, if it stands firm. A Manning agent here said to-day that if Tammany will agree to support Cleveland it can have what it wants.

The County Democracy is solid for Cleveland. His "deal" with Thompson, fresh evidence of which appears in his veto of the Tenure of Office bill, thus insuring Thompson a reappointment, is ng him many friends among decent Democrats. said a prominent delegate now on the ground, "is wholly untit to hold any office of trust," "Patty" Walsh, the indicted gambler, "Jimmy "Oliver, John Cavanagh, "Mike" Norton and other notorions characters are among Thompson's chosen delegates. Irving Hall and the Independent Democrats will also demand admission to the convention, making four sets of delegates from the city.

The Cleveland machine has been at work for a long time. Manning is the controlling power. Lieutenant-Governor Hill has been looking after the southern tier for the Governor, expecting to succeed Cleveland, should the latter get the nomipation and be elected. State Treasurer Maxwell has been hard at work in the western end of the State. Daniel Magone is the agent for St. Lawrence County. Smith M. Weed, of cipher fame, has the contract for carrying Clinton and Essex. His law partner, William E. Smith, is the machine A man who will become the ally of Thompson,

candidate for temporary chairman of the convention, Judge Hand, of Albany, having been fixed upon for permanent chairman. John O'Brien, the well-known contractor, has been the Cleveland agent for the Hudson River counties, while "Eddie" Apgar, Deputy State Treasurer, has been travelling over the State. It will be seen that the machine has left no point uncovered.

Mr. Flower's friends have apparently good reasons for their confidence. They defeated Cleveland in his own home, Buffalo, and have secured a majority of the delegates outside of New-York and Kings. Those two counties will turn the scale one way or

Those two counties will turn the scale one way or

IRVING HALL TO GO A HUNDRED STRONG. The Irving Hall Democrats met vesterday in the basement of the building from which they take their name. Colonel Murphy offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of five should be appointed to go to the State Convention to guard the interests of Irving Hall. Mr. Nooney thought that the committee should be instructed todemand from the convention a representation in the National Convention equal to that given to Tammany Hall and the County Democracy. When the chairman called the roll to see how many of the Irving Hall delegates were going to Saratoga he received the pledges of 100 persons. "Tim" Campbell came to the meeting as it was just about to adjourn and required all the business that had been done be explained to him. It was finally decided that the 100 should go to Saratoga in a body to-morrow morning and hold a meeting in Congress Hall.

EX-GOVERNOR BEDLE'S VIEWS. **FILDEN'S LETTER-QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DEM-**OCRATIC CANDIDATE.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, of New-Jersey, what he thought of Mr. Tilden's letter declining to be a candidate before the De-

mocratic O'grention. Mr. Bedle said in reply:

"I was favorable to the nomination of Mr. Tilden—to
the nomination of the 'Old Ticket'—provided Mr. Tilden feit that his health was sufficiently good to accept and to serve if elected. I can't say that the publication of the letter was a surprise to me, for I feit that he would speak definitely on that point in due time, and if he were consclous of his inability to serve he would say so. I have always had the greatest confidence in him, and believed that he was sincere in declining in 1880. I think this letter is quite touching; because it comes from a clear conviction of his inability to accept, and is the result of a resignation to the inevitable.

"The party should now nominate two of the strongest men it can find, full of vigor and health and as much disconnected as possible from any of the entanglements of the War. My idea is to have in this campaign new blood, new vigor, and ability equal to a thorough reform in all the departments of the Government. It seems to me that the disposition for a change is strong and that the Democratic party has an opportunity to make nominations acceptable to that sentiment. I think there is a pretty general aversion to fighting over again the issues arising out of the War, and to keeping alive the antagonism between North and South. A different generation now exists and the material advance of this great land requires modern thought and action, and the impulses of a statesmanship divested of the feelings of the war. The Democratic party in making its nominations ought to be indifferent as to whether the candidates or their friends have pecuniary means or not. I believe that in the present state of the public mind they are better off without money than with it. I would like to see the use of it, in this campaign, denounced, and the people given distinctly to understand that the voting this fall must be free and untrammelled by the influence offinency, so far at least as the Democratic party is concerned."

"Who do you think would best meet these requirements." arising out of the War, and to keeping alive the antag-

ments."

"I have no special preferene, but think that Governor Cleveland would be a very strong candidate."

"What do you think of the Olno candidates, Payne and Hoadly!"

"They are able and excellent men, but, unless I am mistaken, Ohio still has an October election, and I should consider it unwise to make that State a pivot at that time."

"How about the Indiana candidates!"

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"Those named in Indiana, Hendricks and McDonald, are both strong m., and I should feel that with either the party would be well led. No one could question that either would make a useful, and able Fresident."

"What position do you think that the party should assume with reference to the tarib?"

"I am in favor of the platform of the last New-Jersey Convention. Its resolution upons the tarif question are in my judgment just right."

"What issues ought your party to make most prominent?" "Reform in the administration of the Government

JUSTICE FIELD DEFENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 .- The Alta California says editorially this morning: "It ought to excite a sensation of shame among the detractors of Justice Field in hisown State to find him spoken of in terms of such unvarying commendation by the leading newspapers of the Eastern States." Alluding to the action of the Demoof passion to which some gave way they wil live to be assumed of. For his personal fame Justice Field ca afford to appeal from Philip drank to Philip sober from the excited political convention to the deliberatingment of his fellow citizens when the present tempor ary craze shall have passed away." cratic State Convention the paper says: "The ebuiltion

CROPS INJURED BY THE FROST.

Boston, June 15 .- Reports from various parts of New-England state that the heavy frost of Saturday night caused considerable damage to the growing crops. In the Cape Cod district the cranberry crop ought to be ruined. Hundreds of acres were blighted, involving a loss of many thousands of dollars. Potatoes and corn and vines of all kinds were also seriously injured. Much of the corn will have to be replanted, and owing to the lateness of the season a short crop will be the result. In Norfolk County, Mass., entire crops of vegetables were destroyed, and farmers who make a specialty of early produce will suffer extensively. In nearly all sections the growth of the crops was retarded, and it is anticipated that the frost will result in putting high prices on all garden products. In New-Hampshire beans and squashes suffered the most

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BUTLER, Penn., June 15 .- The boiler used in pumping Bald Ridge oil well, No. 13, exploded this mornpumping Baid Ridge oil well, No. IS, exploded this morning with a terrific report, hurling fragments of the boiler in every direction, demolishing the boiler and engine house and horribly manging Richard Walker, who died in a few hours. His son, who was near him, was thrown fifteen feet, receiving fatal injuries. A small frame-house near by, which was occupied by Walker, was partly demolished, and his daughter was slightly hurt. The cause of the explo-

BISHOP SIMPSON SINKING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- The condition of Bishop Simpson at midnight was without material would not surprise his physicians. It is not possible for him to recover, but the doctors say that he shows great vitality, which may prolong his life for a day or two.

A BAND OF COUNTERFEITERS.

DETROIT, June 15 .- A band of counterfeiters has been broken up by the arrest of John Daniels, at Fiint, and Asa Davis and wife at Coruna. Daniels had \$300 of spurious money on his person when arrested

A SUICIDE DUE TO MELANCHOLY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 15 .- Nicholas de Groat, assistant secretary and eashier of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company committed suicide to-day by jumping from his yacht at his summer residence on Little Diamond Island. De Groat had been suffering with mental depression for six week, and was under his phy-sician's care.

BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

CHICAGO, June 15 .- A contest for the championship of fancy and trick bicycle riding, between D. J. Canary, of Boston, and Warren Wood, of Chicago, took place here last night and was won by Canary.

IN MEMORY OF JEREMIAH MILLBANK.

MILLBANK, Dak., June 15 .- Memorial services or Jeremiah Milibank, of New York, were held to-day in the church erected by him in this town. They were attended by the entire church-going community. The church was heavily draped. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and addresses were made by J. W. Bell and D. W. Diggs, the Rev. W. H. Selleck, of the Metho-dist Church, and the Rev. J. L. Granger, pastor of the church erected by Mr. Milibank.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15 .- A dispatch to The Times from Fort Scott, Kanasa, says: "Steve" Anderson, colored, a fireman in the mills at East Fort Scott, who had recently married, quarrelled with his

wife last night over some plans for a proposed fishing party. The woman shut him out of the house. He asked her to open the door, and when she compiled he shot her. He then shot himself and died instantly, his wife dying a few minutes later.

SUNDAY IN THE CAPITAL OF MAINE.

MR. BLAINE AT CHURCH-A SIGNIFICANT ACT OF THE MERCHANTS-GENERAL LOGAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Augusta, Me., June 15 .- Mr. Blaine atnded the service to-day at the Old South Congregational Church, of which he has been a devoted member for over twenty-four years. His two pews were filled with the members of his family, as they always are of a Sunday when he is here. The good old-fashioned New-England custom of church-going is strictly enforced in the Blaine household, and has been for years. The regular pastor was absent, having exchanged pulpits with a minister of Bath who was

a classmate of Mr. Blame's eldest son, Walker. There were several strangers in town who were present, and they divided their attention between the sermon and the commanding person of Maine's honored statesman, just now the central figure in American poli-

It is a noteworthy fact that the furl-ous onslaughts which have been made on Mr. Blaine in his public career by his enemies and the Paul Prys in politics-and which have been so completely answered-have only served to increase the esteem felt for him in this city, if that were possible. Among his fellow-citizens who have had a knowledge of his daily life during his resi-dence here of more than thirty years, he has always worn well. When partisan malice was doing its worst his neighbors were confident that not the slightest taint of wrong ever stained the hem of Mr. Blaine's garments. His reputation here has been long established and a knowledge of his integrity and Christian character is too firmly in the hearts of his townsmen to be overthrown by the [voice of detraction or

When he was going to church this morning, there was not one among the crowd of people on their way to their respective places of worship who did not pay him some token of respect; and when afterward, as he sat in his pew and reverently listened with the rest to the his pew and reverently instened with the test of words that fell from the preacher's lips, there was not one in that audience that knew the man but was reminded of his numerous and generous charities here, and the excellent influence of his example on the morals and the habits of temperance in this community. The best test of a man's character is his standing at home, and when those who know him in all the relations of life can find no blot nor blemish, their testimony is unimpeachable.

find no blot nor blemish, their testimony is unimpeachable.

There is not only universal esteem for Mr. Blaine here, but there are many tradespeeple, who feelso sure that he will be elected President that they have had printed eards which they have displayed in their shop windows bearing the inscription in large letters, "Our next President, James G. Blaine." This has not been done at the instance of politicians, or party managers, but is the free will doing of men who believe that the victory is aircady as good as won. The mud-throwers who assail Mr. Blaine's character could learn something if they would come here and ask the people what they think of Mr. Blaine; no matter whom they ask, Jew or Gentile, Democrat or Republican, one thing is certain, they will find that the confidence in this muchabused man has never been diminished nor disturbed in the slightest degree by the mallgnant and uncalled-for attacks made on him.

To-morrow afternoon will witness the arrival of General Logan, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, accompanied by Senator Hale of this State. They will be the guests of Mr. Blaine. It has been decided not to have any demonstrations such as have heretofore taken place. General Logan will be escorted to Mr. Blaine's residence by soldlers and citizens. In the evening he will probably be screenaded.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Logan left town this

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Logan left town this

afternoon to visit Mr. Blaine at Augusta. He expects to return by Wednesday. The visit, it is understood, is made for the purpose of exchanging views as to the approach-

A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ORDWAY.

YANKTON, Dak., June 14.-Governor N. G. Ordway yesterday addressed a letter to United States District-Attorney Hugh J. Campbell, in which he speaks of the indictment returned against him as having been procured by local prejudice. He also adverts to the published statement that he is seeking to evade a thorough inquiry into his official conduct as Governor. Addressing Campbell in person, he says: "I will join you in a tele-graphic request to the President that Alexander R. teler and W. Haight, examiners for the Department of Justice, sent into the Territory to examine into charges against you, be also authorized and fully empowered to examine all witnesses which you may present, showing corruption or maifeasance in office on my part, while continuing to make an examination of the charges preferred against you; and if the final report shows either or both to have acted corruptly, either or both shall immediately send a resignation to the President, and thus relieve the people of Dakota from corrupt and incompetent officials." against you, be also authorized and fully empowered to

THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC ACCIDENT

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.-Conductor Glenn, who was injured in the collision on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad yesterday, was sent to home at Atlantic City immediately after the collision. It was rumored in Camden to-day that he was also injused internally and was likely to die. Of the other injured persons, the two Lippencott children, who were in the Lakeside train, were so slightly hurt as to be about to-day. Samuel Archer, the machinest, whose skull was fractured by a piece of flying iron at the wreck, six hours after the acident, is reported much better this evening and likely to recover. Leonard Bausch, who lives in Germantown-ave., Philadelphia, is in about the same condition as he was

yesterday.

Henry Deith, a special officer on the Lakeside train, is much worse to-night, and his recovery is thought to be doubtful. Louis McLain, the fireman of the Lakeside train, who saved his life by jumping, is reported to be in great pain in his house in Berlin, but likely to recover. Frank McCormick, whose leg was broken, is doing well at his home in Camden. Baggage Master Rosenbaum, of the un train, is improving. home in Camden. Baggage Master Rosensaum, of the up train, is improving.

Later developments indicate that the blame for the collision rosts with Albert Glenn, the conductor of the accommodation train. The inquest will be held on Wednesday, when it is expected there will be some important

NATIONAL MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

St. Louis, June 15 .- One company of cav alry and one of artiliery left here last night, and nine companies of infantry started by special train to-night for Dubuque, Iowa, to participate in the National military encampment to be held there this week.

DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.

CALAIS, Me., June 15 .- James Christie, age twenty-seven, and Dennis Casey, age twenty-three, were drowned in the river, seven miles below this city this afternoon. They were in a sailboat when the boat was struck by a squall and upset.

TO ENTERTAIN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15 .- The officers of the 2d Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard of New-Haven, voted to entertain the officers of the 7th Regiment of New-York on their return from Hartford, where they will attend the unveiling of the Buckingham statue, but made no provision for the privates. The seventh finding that New-Haven hotels could accomedate only 400 men they decided to have the regimental caterer come here to provide the necessary meals. The New-Haven Grays propose to show special courtesless to the 7th Regiment, and a meeting will be held to-morrow night to take preliminary action.

A QUARANTINE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

GALVESTON, June 15 .- A dispatch from Brownsville reports that quarantine was established at noon to-day between Brownsville and Matamoras. the part of the State and city authorities was brought about by the failure of the city of Matamoras to strictly enforce the twenty days' quarantine against Vera Cruz according to the agreement. Both Brownsville and Mata-moras are at present free from fever.

CONVENTION OF TRAIN DISPATCHERS.

LOUISVILLE, May 15 .- A large meeting of train dispatchers was held here to-day to arrange for the National Convention, which meets here on August 20. Committees were appointed on reception and entertainment. Resolutions were adopted inviting all train dispatchers to attend the

SUPPOSED TO FAVOR CLEVELAND.

POUGHKEEPSTE, June 15 .- The Democrats of the District of Dutchess County elected David Warner, Peter A. Baldwin and J. W. Putnam, delegates to the State Convention. They are understood to be for Cleve-land.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN. THE DONGOLA GARRISON-EXCITEMENT OVER THE CAPTURE OF BERBER.

CAIRO, June 15 .- Orders have been given to faciliate the retreat of the Dongola garri-son. The fall of Berber has caused great excitement at Assouan, but the patrolling of the gunboats tends to reassure the natives. It is be lieved in official circles that Khartoum is safe.

CAIRO, Jue 15 .- Advices from Berber state that Hussien Pacha Khalifa, Governor of Berber, fell wounded and would have killed had not a son of Hassan Pacha, brother of Mohammed, rushed to the rescue and held a rebel flag over him until the fight was finished. Hassan and Mohammed had been in the rebel camp some time dressed as dervishes. The rebels are within a week's march of Dongola and Kerosko. The feast of Ramadan gives a month's delay, after which nothing can prevent the rebels seizing any point south of Assiout, which is within twelve hours' march of Cairo.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE POWERS.

Paris, June 16 .- Le l'aris, the Government organ, says: "France and England have agreed to propose at the Egyptian Conference measures looking to the neutralization of the Suez Canal. The preliminary agreement between France and England stipulates that the British troops shall remain in Egypt until January 1, 1888, and may remain longer if England and one other Great Power judge it expedient."

The Daily News referring to the agreement, says: 'It gives every practical guarantee for the maintenance of English interests in Egypt. The hostile vote of Parliament would be fatal to the scheme, low, the European concert would be dissolved, the friendly understanding with France would be succeeded by a jealous, almost hostile feeling, the settlement of Egypt would be indefinitely adjourned, the prespect of a European war would become near and distinct, and the reality would be upon us sooner than we dream."

A SPEECH BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN. ATTITUDE OF THE MODERN IRISH MEMBERS IN PAR LIAMENT.

GLASGOW, June 15 .- William O'Brien, member of Parliament for Mallow, and Editor of The United Ireland, addressing a largely attended meeting of Irishmen at Glasgow to-day on "The Modern Irish Member," said that last week he appeared before several judges for exposing the villany of the Castle officials—a villany un-surpassed in the annals of human iniquity, a villany which Earl Spencer's Government, instead of chastening connived at and aided, hoping to wreak vengeance on the newspaper United Ireland, which the Government hated, and which, he hoped, the Government would have reason to hate the further. The Irish party cared not a brass farthing for the convenience of the Ministers, the tone of the House of Commons or the courtesies of debate. If the House howled it was a clear sign that the corns of would get nothing by conciliation; to gain its ends it must be determined.

Parliament, he said, resembles purgatory, being a place of punishment through which the Irish National of punishment through which the Irish National must pass for the purpose of earning an earthly paradise—Irish National independence. (Appliause.) The bloody defeat of the British army abond troubled the Government less than the defeat of Parliament, which imperilled their own power, comfort and splendid spoils of office. The Irish members were independent because they had their country at their backs. Mr. O'Brien hoped the unborn generation of Irishmen would never look back upon the work of the present Irish members of the House of Commons with shame. [Cheers.]

A resolution was adopted by the meeting expressing confidence in the Irish members of the House of Commons and pledging to strengthen the party at the next general election.

"THE TIMES" ON AMERICAN POLITICS. LONDON, June 16 .- The Times, in an editorial article on the political situation in the United

States, this morning, says: "If the Democrats are not completely destitute of tact and good sense, they should turn the discontent in the Republican ranks to practical account. Dissatisfaction among the Independent section of the Republican party has been provoked on former occasions by the contempt with which the professional politicians treated their demand and complaints, but it has never risen to such a height as to menace the Republican party with the secession of a large and compact body of voters, led by men of the highest character and capacity, to the Democratic side. The Democrats must perceive that they can side. The Democrats must perceive that they can only hope to win the wavering Republicans by selecting leaders of the highest character and by adopting a well defined and courageous policy. It would be curious if the selection of Blaine, who possesses greater ability than any other Presidential candidate, with one or two exceptions, since the earliest days of the Republic, should result in the defeat of the Republican party after an unbroken ascendency of a quarter of a century."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERALS. LONDON, June 15 .- Sir Charles Dilke's paper, The Weekly Dispatch, says that Mr. Gladstone, in frankly

conversing with one of his warmest supporters, declared that he expected to be out of office in a few weeks. The Dispatch urges Mr. Gladstone, if defeated on the Egyptia: Dispatch urges Mr. Gladstone, if defeated on the Egyptian policy, not to resign, but to carry the Franchise bill to the House of Lords and then dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the general policy of the Government. The Ministerial statement on the programme for the Egyptian Conference will be withheld until a response is received from the Powers to Earl Granville's note in re-lation to the conference. Electoral agents throughout the country are preparing for an electoral contest.

MR. GLADSTONE AND AMERICA. LONDON, June 15 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying o a recent inquiry, said that he feared there

was no probability, at his age and with his engagements in England, of his being able to visit America. In regard to the tone of the American press with respect to the dynamite question he said he must excuse himself from expressing an opinion which would not serve the public interests, but he said that he had the fullest confidence in the friendly sentiments of Americans generally toward England.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE IN ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, June 14.—The marriage of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse and Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, was solemnized in the chapel of the Winter Palace to-day with the customary pomp. Two services were performed, the first being in accordance with the orthodox ritual, and the second according to the Lutheran rites. At the conclusion of the second a salute of 101 guns was fired in honor of the newly-wedded couple. A State ban-quet was given in the afternoon, at which toasts were offered in honor of the Czar and Czarina, the bride and bridegroom, and the Grand Duke of Hease. In the even-ing there was a ball. All the festivities were on a scale of unusual magnificance.

WORSTED WORKERS ON STRIKE. LONDON, June 15 .- Three thousand employes of the worsted mills in Bradford went on strike yesterday for higher wages. Great disorder occurred, and the windows of the mills were smashed by the strikers. The stonemasons in Bradford have also gone on strike.

THE RELEASE OF PRINCE KRAPOTKINE. Paris, June 15.—Prince Krapotkine's liberation from Clairvaux Prison, July 14, is assured. The Princess is primitted free entrance to her husband's cell, and passes the whole day assisting him in his literary work.

THE SPANISH BUDGET. MADRID, June 14.-The budget was announced to-day. It was estimated that there will be a urplus of 24,000 pesetas. The Finance Minister said he

THE ORANGEMEN AND EARL SPENCER. BELFAST, June 15 .- A monster meeting of Orangemen was held at Belfast yesterday. Threatening resolutions were adopted against Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, should be carry out his intention to visit Belfast.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. BERLIN. June 14.—The Reichsrath has referred the bill for the subsidizing of trans-occanic steamer lin tea

for South Adstrain.

Paris, June 14.—The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day assounced that proceedings had been authorized against one Senator and two Deputies. The papers say that the Senator referred to is M. Tenaille-Saligny, the director of an insurance company, who is charged with infringing the laws relating to the company. The Deputies mentioned are reported to be M. Bouchet and M. La Vieille.

abroad, has invited other journals to join in forming a Press association. Four journals have thus far responded. The Monitor, Republicano, El Tiempo, La Voz de España and El Vacional.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

TANGIER, June 15 .- M. Ordega, French Minister to Morocco, has presented to the first secretary of the Sultan of Morocco a treaty for the signature of the Sultan rectifying the frontier in accordance with the demand of France. The Ministers of Spain and Italy have sent agents to Fez advising the Sultan to refuse to sign the treaty.

CUBAN TRADE AND THE SPANISH TREATY. The following letter, under date of the 11th inst., has been received from Havana:

inst., has been received from Havana:

"There are still some serious doubts existing as to how the Spanish Government will finally interpret the commercial agreement with the United States as regards the duties to be levied on foreign articles which are not the product of the United States, when shipped from there to Cuba under a foreign flax. There are several foreign anticles not the product of the United States which are shipped from there in large quantities to this stand, as, for instance, rice, codish, chima goods, etc., and Spain would at once monopolize the whole shipping trade between the United States and Cuba, as, her flag having the advantage on those foreign articles, she would be affe to carry American products also at such low freights that it would be impossible for American vessels to compete. The owners of the Spanish steamer Kaunon de Herrera, now running between this port and New-York, have already announced that this steamer, by virtue of her flag, will offer the benefit of lower duties on foreign goods which are not a noduct of the United States and brought by ner to Cuba,"

A TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE ERSKINE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ATLANTA, June 15 .- An incident occurred resterday evening in the Federal Court Room which is of nuch significance, being the presentation of a portrait of Judge John Erskine to the Court as a testimonial of the Georgia Bar to an acceptable Federal official. Of all the Federal judicial officers appointed in the reconstruction era, none was more successful than Judge Erskine in en-forcing law and at the same time winning the confidence of people naturally hostile to his party politics. In al the delicate questions which came before him under the Civil Rights and Election laws, Judge Erskine made it so plain that he was a judge and not a partisan that the people soon accorded him the same respect which they gave the State Judge of the Democratic faith. When Judge Erskine, by reason of age, retired from the Bench,

Judge Erskine, by reason of age, retired from the Bench, he did so to the genuine regret of the people and the star. For some time a movement has been on foot to indicate this appreciation by placing in the court room a large portrait by Guillanme.

Among those who took part in the presentation were the judges of the Supreme Court, several judges of the Supreme Court, several judges of the Supreme Court and a large number of the most prominent lawyers of the State. A presmble and resolutions were presented extelling in high terms the career of Judge Erskine. In behalf of the District Court, Judge McCoy accepted the portrait and ordered it to be placed above the judge's bench. A telegram was received from Judge Erskine, who is now in New-York, returning thanks to the people who so honored him.

ARRESTED FOR A HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Paul, June 15 .- A Pinkerton detective from Chicago and O'Connor of St. Paul yesterday arrested John Lowry about eight miles from Moorhead on the charge of embezzling \$46,800 from the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at Calumet, Michigan. Lowry was the confidential clerk of the company and about two years ago decided to leave them to go west. The company offered him inducements to remain, but he persisted in leaving. A short time ago, one of the contractors brought suit against the company and in the trial of the suit it came out that Lowry had forged a receipt from the contractor to the company for \$8,000 and placed that amount of the company's money to his own credit. investigation was then made of Lowry's accounts which resulted in the discovery hat he had torged seven other receipts in a similar manner, the smallest amount be receipts in a similar manner, the smallest amount being for \$3,000. Lowry was found at his Moorhead farm
which contains 2,000 acres of land improved, with fine
buildings, fences, an elegant office and is well stocked.
The whole is worth about \$30,000. After his arrest, he
made a full confession and said he was expecting the
matter to come to light and was only jwaiting for it. He
is a solver industrious man, about thirty-five, married
and has four children. His wife and family live at Oberland, Illinois, where he has spent his winters, returning
to his farm in the summer. James Haley, the sheriff of
Houghton County, Michigan, started with him on a requisition, for Houghton the county seat of that county.

BOYS DROWNED IN THE QUINNIPIAC.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 NEW-HAVEN, June 15 .- Thomas Connors age fourteen, and John Nugent, age thirteen, of Fair Haven, with a companion rowed up the Quinuipiac River yesterday afternoon, and went in bathing at the Nugent could not swim; the two others could. After paddling about in the water all three entered the boat and put off into deep water. The result of their fooling in the boat was that it capsized. Nugent sank to the bottom at once. As soon as he came to the surface Con nors attempted to save him, but Nugent in his frenzy caught Connors about the neck with a grip that the latter could not loosen and both were drowned.

The third member of the party swam ashore and carried the news of the drowning of his companions, and the heart-broken parents and hair the men of Fair Haven dragged the river by torchlight last night. The bodies were recovered to-day.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GERMAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Peoria, Ill., June 15 .- Michael Derringer, a German, twenty-seven years of age, city salesman for Spring & Hoke, this city, retired to his room in his boarding-house yesterday. As he did not make his appearance again, the door of his room was broken open to pearance again, the door of his room was broken open to-day and it was discovered that he had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. The deed is sup-posed to have been committed yesterday afternoon or last evening. The body was cold when found. A line or two in German simply stated that he was tired of life. He was a sober, industrious man, with no entanglements, so far as known.

AN ARTESIAN BORE BLOCKED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] New-Haven, June 15 .- The great artesian re, upon which the Winehester Arms Company has spent, it is said, \$25,000, bids fair to prove a failure. is now over 2,000 feet deep and has not as yet struck water, while a portion of the drill has fallen to the bot-tom and has, it is feared, effectually blocked further progress. The well has been the wonder of persons from near and far, and it had been intended to continue work

PRIZE FIGHT IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 15 .- A prize fight for \$250 a side took place about forty miles from this city, in Carver County, this morning, between "Patsy" Mellin, of Minneapolis, and "Jack" Keefe, of Philadelphia. It lasted fifty-six minutes, fourteen rounds being fought. Mellin was declared victor. Keefe was pretty badly bruised about the head and chest.

A FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

Henry Duncan, a musician, who lives in Wis-Buffalo Bili " combination was taken to St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City, last night, suffering from prob ably fatal injuries. Duncan and some "friends were or their way to New-York in a Northern Railroad train. His friends determined to play a joke on him and accuse him of robbing one of them of a gold watch and chain and a large sum of money. Duncae took the charge seriand a large sum of money. Duncan took the charge seri-ously and indignantly denied it. The jokers persisted in the accusation and when they had worked Duncan up to a high pitch of excitement the man who pretended to have been robbed drew a revolver and pointed it at him. In his terror Duncan jumped through the window next to him. The train was stopped and he was found lying by the side of the track insensible. He was placed on the train and taken to Jersey City. The physicians at the hospital believe his injuries to be fatal.

A NEW STEEL-MAKING COMPANY. Oxana, Ala., June 15 .- A new furnace company is organizing here for the manufacture of steel. The stock has been fully subscribed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BERLIN. June 14.—The Reichsrath has referred the fill for the subsidizing of trans-oceanic steamer line to committee.

ADELAIDE, June 14.—A new Ministry has been formed for South Australia.

PARIS, June 14.—The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day announced that proceedings had been authorized against one Senator and two Deputies. The papers say that the Senator referred to is Deputies. The papers say that the Senator referred to is Tenallic-saligny, the director of an insurance company, who is charged with infringing the laws relating to be M. Bouchet and M. La Vieille.

A MEXICAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MEXICO, June 16, via Galveston.—La Patria, the only journal which now receives telegrams from

A REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, INTENDED TO GULL THE CREDULOUS, WHICH MAY REPEL THE FAITHFUL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 15,-It is expected that the report recently submitted to the House by the select committee on reform in the Civil Service will be circulated by the Democrats as a campaign document. It is understood that the report was prepared with that object in view, and that before it was adopted and pre-sented to the House a draft of it was submitted for criticism and revision to such eminent Civil Service reformers as Speaker Carlisle, Samuel J. Randall, W. R. Morrison and J. Randolph Tucker. At the suggestion of some of the Democratic reformers, it is said, the committee broadened the scope of the document, so as to include a formal approval of the work of the Civil Service Commission. It is noted as a political coincidence that the report was submitted June 7, the day following the adjournment of the Republican National Convention. It is an adverse report on two bills introduced January 14, more than five months ago, which shows that the select committee acted only after cautious and mature deliberation. One of the bills was offered by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, a Democrat, and the other by Mr. Shaw, of

A SPRAT TO CATCH GUDGEONS. Although the report was unanimously agreed to by the committee, there is good reason to believe that a majority of the Democratic members were at first opposed to it and yielded a reluctant assent to it only after strong and repeated representations by prominent Democratic leaders as to the favorable effect it would have upon party prospects. The ground of opposition and subsequent reluctance was that in case the Democratic party should triumph in the coming Presidential contest, the report would be an ugly difficulty in the way of turning Republicans out of Government employment and putting Democrats in their places. To this objection the answer was that neither a Democratic President nor a Democratic Congress could be bound by the report of a House Committee, and that there was no reason to fear a way would not be found to make room for Democrats in case of Democratic success. In private conversation among Democrats the real object of the report is freely discussed, and the leaders are laughing in their sleeves at the "smart" trick they have devised, and by which they hope to gull a certain class of voters.

Illinois, also a Democrat.

CAUTION WILL BE NEEDED. With the report itself Republicans can find no fault, but the Democrats in distributing it as a campaign document will be compelled to exercise great care. If many copies, bearing the imprint of the Democratic Campaign Committee, should fall into the hands of greedy Democrats who believe that "to the victors belong the spoils," and who have been hungering for office for twenty years, the result would be far from satisfactory in a party sense

hungering for office for twenty years, the results would be far from satisfactory in a party sense to the Democratic leaders. The ardor of Democratic politicians and office seekers who can read and who have been zealously working year after year to turn Republicans out in order to get themselves in, would not be stimulated, to say the least, by the receipt from Democratic headquarters of a campaign document containing such sentences as these:

The evils of a corrupt exercise of this power of official designation have placed the leaders of all parties of today in an attitude condemnatory of a mere parties of today in an attitude condemnatory of a mere parties of the tem, fluctuating with the success or defeat of party, growing out of the quadrential contests fixed by the Constitution. Grave complaints have been justly made against hearly every administration of the Government, by reason of these practices of the several political parties in the distribution of official patronage, until they have grown to be designated as the spoils system and the officers of trust and responsibility adjudged to be the riponed fruits of party success, rendering these appointments to office the subject of factoral contest, introducing the principles of intrigue and corruption to govern and control their selection, instead of the efficiency, honesty and good behavior of the Dublic official. Since the organization of the Civil Service, inspiring the hope that an od distant day the benefits of similar laws may extend throughout the several States, and by a harmory and homogeneousness of sentiment and action, much of that which now contributes to the bitterness of political contests and the seandal of our free institutions shall be forever eliminated and destroyed—State and National."

DEMOCRATS REFUSING JUSTICE. UNJUSTIFIABLE DELAY IN THE ALABAMA CONTESTED

ELECTION CASE. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 15 .- The non-action of the House Elections Committee in the contested case of Craig against Shelley, of the IVth Alabama District, has begun to excite unfavorable comment. In this case a certificate of election was issued to Shelley upon a state ment which purported to show that he received 7.159 votes against 4,435 votes for Craig. According to the evidence presented by Craig to the Elections Committee he actually received 16,253 votes, while Shelley received only 3.714 votes. The last time a fair election was held and honest returns made in that district was in 1874, when the Republican candidate was returned by a majority of 14,946 votes. In the last Congress Shelley's sent was contested and in his brief he admitted a majority of 2,000 colored voters in the district-not 200 of whom are Democrats. Shelley was ousted. He seems to have paid no attention to Craig's notice of contest and to have

ubmitted no testimony whatever in his own behalf. After the committee was organized some time clapsed before the evidence submitted by Craig was sent to the public printer. After a long delay it was printed and the case was referred to a sub-committee. Months the case was referred to a suc-committee. Months passed before the sub-committee-showed any disposition to consider the case and it was not taken up at all until a Republican member of the committee called attention to the neglect and insisted that action should be taken. Then Shelley applied for leave to take testimony. This was so plainly an attempt to take advantage of his own negligence that the majority of the committee could not sountenance it.

negligence that the majority of the committee could not countenance it.

At last after further unjustifiable delays, the sub-committee neard the closing arguments in the case, nearly two weeks ago and then again suddenly suspended further action. The matter was called to the attention of the full committee on Friday, and a Democratic member of the sab-committee promised that a report should be made at anjearly day. Theidestreof the Democratic members of the committee, or a majority of then seems to be, by a policy of procrastination, to delay action in this case until the end of the next session, so as to allow Shelley to retain his seat and draw a salary to which he is not entitled.

The case is a plain and easy one, compared with those

titled.

The case is a plain and easy one, compared with those of Wallace against McKinley, English against Peelle and Campbell against Morey, in which the committee has found no difficulty in taking prompt action. In those cases, however, the contestants were Democrats, while in the Albanna case the contestants is a Republican, who was elected by an overwhelming majority.

KILLING OFF SENATOR BAYARD. MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY MAKING PUBLIC ANOTHER ONE OF HIS SPEECHES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 15 .- The Democratio candidates for the Presidential nomination are busily engaged just now "knifeing" each other. The latest attack is directed against Senator Bayard. By whom the charge is led is uncertain, but it seems probable that either the friends of Cleveland or of McDonald are concorned in the matter. They have unearthed, in addition to the Dover speech, another one delivered in the course of the second session of the XLIst Congress,

in which Mr. Bayard arraigned Republican party for failing to pay for the slaves. Cir-culars containing extracts from this speech—the subject under consideration was the funding bill and the reference to the slaves as property was only incidental—are being prepared to-night and will mest probably be sent broadcast over the whole country in the course of the week. The points of Mr. Bayard's remarks are contained

in the following:

That party (the Republican) has implanted repudiation in the Constitution itself. In Article V of the amendments to the Constitution it is provided that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." That article and the ten articles accompanying it were in fact conditions subsequent to the ratification of the Constitution by many of the States. I know that the great State of New York, in which it was agreed, not in terms directly, but by moral trust, that if the State of New York and others would adopt the Federal Constitution as their form of Covernment, these articles should be subsequently added by way of amendment thereto. There was the contrast that private property should not be taken for public use without just compensation. Now, by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Comress in the absence of more than one-third of the States or their Representatives, unlawfully proposed and just as unlawfully adopted, you declared in section in the following: